

decision to become final 20 days after service thereof, unless, within such period of time any party has filed written exceptions to the decision. If any timely exception is filed, the hearing examiner shall fix a time for filing any objections to the exception and any supporting reasons. Thereafter, the Assistant Secretary, after consideration of the exceptions and any supporting briefs filed therewith and of any objections to the exceptions and any supporting reasons, may issue a final decision.

(2) An initial decision and a final decision made under this paragraph shall include a statement of:

(i) Findings and conclusions, and the reasons or bases therefor, on all issues presented; and

(ii) The terms and conditions of the rule or order made.

(3) A copy of an initial decision and a final decision under this paragraph shall be served on each party.

(b) *Hearings on issues of fact.* Where a genuine material question of fact is raised, the hearing examiner shall, and in any other case he may, set the case for an evidentiary hearing in accordance with subpart C of this part.

Subpart E—Effect of Initial Decisions

§ 1905.50 Effect of appeal of a hearing examiner's decision.

A hearing examiner's decision under this part shall not be operative pending a decision on appeal by the Assistant Secretary.

§ 1905.51 Finality for purposes of judicial review.

Only a decision by the Assistant Secretary shall be deemed final agency action for purposes of judicial review. A decision by a hearing examiner which becomes final for lack of appeal is not deemed final agency action for purposes of 5 U.S.C. 704.

PART 1906—ADMINISTRATION WITNESSES AND DOCUMENTS IN PRIVATE LITIGATION [RESERVED]

PART 1908—CONSULTATION AGREEMENTS

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AUTHORITY: Secs. 7(c), 8, 21(d), Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 656, 657, 670) and Secretary of Labor's Order No. 6-96 (62 FR 111, January 2, 1997).

SOURCE: 49 FR 25094, June 19, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1908.1 Purpose and scope.

(a) This part contains requirements for Cooperative Agreements between states and the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) under sections 21(c) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 *et seq.*) and section 21(d), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Compliance Assistance Authorization Act of 1998 (which amends the Occupational Safety and Health Act,) under which OSHA will utilize state personnel to provide consultative services to employers. Priority in scheduling such consultation visits must be assigned to requests received from small businesses which are in higher hazard industries or have the most hazardous conditions at issue in the request. Consultation programs operated under the authority of a state plan approved under Section 18 of the Act (and funded under Section 23(g), rather than under a Cooperative Agreement) which provide consultative services to private sector employers, must

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be “at least as effective as” the section 21(d) Cooperative Agreement programs established by this part. The service will be made available at no cost to employers to assist them in establishing effective occupational safety and health programs for providing employment and places of employment which are safe and healthful. The overall goal is to prevent the occurrence of injuries and illnesses which may result from exposure to hazardous workplace conditions and from hazardous work practices. The principal assistance will be provided at the employer’s worksite, but off-site assistance may also be provided by telephone and correspondence and at locations other than the employer’s worksite, such as the consultation project offices. At the worksite, the consultant will, within the scope of the employer’s request, evaluate the employer’s program for providing employment and a place of employment which is safe and healthful, as well as identify specific hazards in the workplace, and will provide appropriate advice and assistance in establishing or improving the employer’s safety and health program and in correcting any hazardous conditions identified.

(b) Assistance may include education and training of the employer, the employer’s supervisors, and the employer’s other employees as needed to make the employer self-sufficient in ensuring safe and healthful work and working conditions. Although onsite consultation will be conducted independent of any OSHA enforcement activity, and the discovery of hazards will not mandate citation or penalties, the employer remains under a statutory obligation to protect employees, and in certain instances will be required to take necessary protective action. Employer correction of hazards identified by the consultant during a comprehensive workplace survey, and implementation of certain core elements of an effective safety and health program and commitment to the completion of others may serve as the basis for employer exemption from certain OSHA enforcement activities. States entering into Agreements under this part will receive ninety percent Federal reimbursement for allowable costs, and will provide consultation to employers re-

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questing the service, subject to scheduling priorities, available resources, and any other limitations established by the Assistant Secretary as part of the Cooperative Agreement.

(c) States operating approved Plans under section 18 of the Act shall, in accord with section 18(b), establish enforcement policies applicable to the safety and health issues covered by the State Plan which are at least as effective as the enforcement policies established by this part, including a recognition and exemption program.

[49 FR 25094, June 19, 1984, as amended at 65 FR 64290, Oct. 26, 2000]

§ 1908.2 Definitions.

As used in this part:

Act means the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.

Assistant Secretary means the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Occupational Safety and Health.

Compliance Officer means a Federal compliance safety and health officer.

Consultant means an employee under a Cooperative Agreement pursuant to this part who provides consultation.

Consultation means all activities related to the provision of consultative assistance under this part, including offsite consultation and onsite consultation.

Cooperative Agreement means the legal instrument which enables the States to collaborate with OSHA to provide consultation in accord with this part.

Designee means the State official designated by the Governor to be responsible for entering into a Cooperative Agreement in accord with this part.

Education means planned and organized activity by a consultant to impart information to employers and employees to enable them to establish and maintain employment and a place of employment which is safe and healthful.

Employee means an employee of an employer who is employed in the business of that employer which affects interstate commerce.

Employee representative, as used in the OSHA consultation program under this part, means the authorized representative of employees at a site where there